NEW YORK CITY.

. THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. An Alleged Perjury Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Willett Ferguson.—The defendant in this case was indicted for perjury and was yesterday arraigned on the charge. Defendant's counsel gave notice that he would move to quash the indictment, and argument on the motion was set down for Saturday.

The Court then committed Ferguson to the custody of the Marshalin delauit of \$10,000 bail.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Mutiny on the High Sens.

Before Commissioner Osborne. The United States vs. John McLean alias John Saunders .- The detendant in this case is master of he American ship Neptune, and he was arrested on a charge of having conspired, with certain other persons on board the ship, to make a revolt and mutiny, and, with intent to commit a felony, commiting an assault with a dangerous weapon—a sheath kmife—on one Andrew Magusta alias José Gensai, a seaman on the ship. The Commissioner heid the prisoner for examination to-morrow in defaut of \$1,500 bmi. Two seamen, having no residences in this city, were held to give testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Luddington Hubens Corpus Case.

Before Judge McCunn.

Gaffrey vs. Ludington.—The defendant, a mer chant of Chicago, who is alleged to have obtained \$7,200 worth of goods upon false representations, and who is confined in Ludlow street jail, was brought before Judge McCunn on a writ of habeas corpus, to be admitted to bail so as to be able to prepare for trial.

Judge McCunn rendered his decision in the case yesterday, denying the motion for the prisoner's release and remanding him to prison.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

The Bremen Steamship Company-Can Plaintiff Discontinue Where the Defendant Has Made a Counter Claim?

Before Judge Brady. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Charle Luting and William Toel.—In December, 1866, the plaintiff and defendant were both creditors of the old North American Lloyd Steamship Company, the which were liens on the steamers of that company An arrangement was finally effected by which a new ompany, the New York and Bremen Steamship Company, was to be created and was created, and that company mortgaged the three steamers, the Atlantic Baltic and Western Metropolis, to the de

Atlantic, Baitic and Western Metropolis, to the defendants for their claim, while the defendants were to protect or hand over claims to the plaintiff to the extent of \$200,000. The Bremen Company having made default in the payment of the interest measures were taken in the spring of 1868 to sell the ships, and the Baltic was in fact soid at private sale, and the Atlantic and Western Metropolis were advertised for sale.

The plaintiffs then commenced this suit, complaining that the sale of the vessels together would be at a sacrifice; that the defendants claimed that plaintiffs as stockholders were liable for any deficiency, and that there were other causes which would make an immediate sale disadvantageous. There were also other claims included in the complaint. An injunction was granted and the sale of the ships stopped; but after a few weeks the defendants agreed that the sale of the vessels should be separate, and the vessels were sold at a great loss, the Atlantic bringing but \$41,000.

The defendants answered the complaint, setting up on their behalf that plaintiffs had not fulfilled

agreed that the sale of the vessels should be separate, and the vessels were sold at a great loss, the Allantic bringing but \$41,000.

The defendants answered the complaint, setting up on their behalf that plaintiffs had not fulfilled their agreement, and asking an accounting. The suit ran on on the calendar till the 25th of May last, when it was put over the term. The next day the plaintiff entered an order of discontinuance, and tendered the costs. The present motion is made by the defendants to set aside the order of discontinuance, on the ground that the plaintiff having obtained an injunction, thereby putting the defendants to loss, and the defendants having, as they were advised, preferred a counter claim in place of a cross bill, could not now be deprived of their right to maintain that counter claim, and could not in a case involving nearly \$1,000,000 put parties to a large expense in securing counsel and then ran away with the payment of but nifty dollars.

Mr. O'Conor, answering for, the plaintiff, said that when he came into the case the main object of the bill for the separate sale of the vessels had been accomplished, and on examination he found the plaintiffs had no case left. It would be hard to compet the plaintiffs to try a case where the defendants confid not gain control of a suit by setting up a counter claim. But even if its some cases he could the counter claim in this suit was not of such a nature as to authorize them to force the plaintiff Discusting a Suit f

The Leslie Divorce Case-Can a Plaintiff Dis

continue a Suit f

Frank Lestie vs. Sarah Ann Lestie.—This suit, Frank Leslie vs. Sarah Ann Leslie.—This suit, which has been so long before the coart, was discontinued by the plaintif entering an order of discontinuance and paying the defendant's attorneys common costs, amounting to about \$50. The defendant, however, is not satisfied with the settlement. She has preferred counter charges in the suit against her husband, and has, after quite a struggle, obtained an allowance of alimony at \$50 per week, and of a counsel fee of \$500. The attempt by the plaintiff to discontinue followed close after the decision of the General Term affirming the decree for alimony and counsel fee. The defendant therefore moves to vacate on the ground that the plaintiff cannot discontinue his action, because he has not obeyed the continue his action, because he has not obeyed the order of the Court, and because the defendant has obtained the same position as to the plaintiff that she would by a cross bill, and that she cannot, on a mere whim of the plaintiff, be deprived of her rights.

FIFTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

Linbility of an Endorser.

Henry Wade vs. George L. Parker.—This action was brought by plaintiff against defendant as endorser upon a promissory note made by one Henderson. It appeared on the trial that the defendant purchased of the plaintiff goods, wares and merchandise amounting in all to \$800, in part payment of which he transferred to blaintiff the note in question, which was for \$525. On the 1st of December last this note became due, and on the 4th of the same month the maker paid plaintiff on account thereof \$000. It further appeared that at the time when this payment was made the plaintiff and Henderson entered into an agreement without, the consent of defendant, whereby the time for paying the remaining \$220 was extended to 1st of March. The money not being paid on the last named day, this action was brought against the defendant as endorser.

The Court decided that the plaintiff, byjextending the time of payment without the knowledge or consent of defendant, had effectually released him from sent of defendant, had effectually released him from any liability as endorser upon the note in suit, and therefore rendered judgment for the defendant. the defendant purchased of the plaintiff goods,

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

One Hundred Blows and no Discount-The Standpoint—Justice Closes Her Eyes and Ears to Tears and Groans—An Aristocratic Offence and Plebelan Innocence-Dog- and Other Cognate Taples.

Before Judge Dowling.

There were thirty-two cases on the calendar yester day, sixteen being charges of assault and battery fourteen of petty larceny, one of embezzlement and one of malicious mischief.

A POWERUL NUMBER OF BLOWS.

The irate imagination of Henry Levy made out this to be the case; though, however he may have been struck, the result showed that the Judge was not struck in the same way. Mr. Levy charged John

Murta and James Crawford, two boys, with "Where did the boys beat you?" asked the Judge. "They struck me a hundred blows," he answered

up promptly.
"I don't see any marks of blows except one patch on your head." That was one blow; they struck me ninety-nine

blows on the body."
"Sure it was just one hundred blows you were struck? That's a powerful number of blowa.

"Did you do nothing to defend yourself?"
"How could I; I only had a snuff box."

"How could I; I only had a snuf box."
"You could have thrown the snuff in their eyes."
"Never thought of that; so I could."
The boys said another boy struck the complainant, and on further corroborative evidence were dissharged.
"It was a hundred blows I was struck; I swear to that, whoever struck them," ejaculated Mr. Legy as he left the court.
"A powerful number of blows!" reiterated the

fudge.

TALK ABOUT THEATRICAL LEGS.

This subject, so often the topic of newspaper editorials and the talk of the streets and elsewhere, came up before the court. James Farrell, a young man freship arrived from the country, was standing in front of Niolo's Garden, when a series of adven-

tures followed for which he was wholly unprepa A very pleasant young man accosted him, who is made the youthful verdant believe that he complete that he comple tures followed for which he was wholly unprepared A very pleasant young man accosted him, who soo made the youthful verdant believe that he cam from the same section of the country, and, like himsel was on a visit to this wonderful metropoils. This second young man had been in the city three months and itad got well posted. He proposed himself a chaperon to the complainant. They went to the Asto Library, to the Mercantile Library and elsewhere when finally the rdral youth discovered that hi guide was a very depraved young man, and he had him agreated. After listening to the complainant's story, the prisoner, whose name appears on the caendar as Joseph L. Lee, was questioned by the Judge:—

Judge:—
"What did you stop in front of Niblo's Garden
for!" the Judge asked.
"To look at the photographs of Miss Thompson
and Miss Markham,"
"Did you see anything peculiar about the photol you see anything peculiar about the photo

ticed that they were barefoot nearly to the neck."
"Did you notice anything else"
"I noticed that Miss Markham's legs were the big-

gest."
"You are too sharp-sighted altogether," spoke up
the Judge in a voice of irrepressible moral indigna-tion. "Where next did you go to?"
"We stopped in front of the Olympic."
"Did you notice anything there?"
"I noticed that Mr. Fox had a bigger head and
smaller legs than either Miss Thompson or Miss
Mortham?

Markham."

"You must have theatrical legs on the brain," sharply spoke up the Judge, "You have been demoralized by the modern school of drama. I don't wonder at your attempting to demoralize this young man from the country. Pil give you six months on the island. The moral tone of your system requires reconstructing,"

reconstructing."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Three very hard-looking youths, two dressed in faming red fannel shirts and the other in a blue woollen shirt, were arraigned on a charge of assaulting Anna Black. The complainant said she kept a vegetable stand in Bayard street. The accused came

vegetable stand in Bayaro street. The accused came along and commenced throwing her potatoes about. She remonstrated with them and they struck and beat her. The Judge, after a patient hearing of the case, announced his decision.

"John McKenna and Edward Murray are acquitted," said the Judge. "I find Michael Fay guilty and remand him till Saturday for sentence," Upon this announcement a wonderful hubbub of feminine sobs and groans arose in the back of the court room.

court room.

"It's much ado about nothing," spoke up loudly
the Judge, "all that sobbing and groaning. It wil'
have no effect on the sympathy of the Court. These
tableau scenes were played out here long ago."

EMBEZZEMENT.

EMBEZZISMENT.

Patrick Reilly, a tail, bony specimen of the Celtic race, was called up to answer a charge of embezzlement. The alleged embezzlement was appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sale of two barreis of oranges. The combianant, however, for some unexplained reason, failed to appear.

"Well, Reilly," said the Judge to the prisoner, "you are charged with embezzlement."

"Yes, sir," answered Reilly.

"Do you know what embezzlement is?" pursued the Judge.

"No, sir," was the frank response.

"I thought you did not know," continued the Judge, and Fil explain it to you."

"Thank you," spoke up Reilly.

"Embezzlement is an aristocratic offence," the Judge proceeded to explain. "Few people have the honor of being tried for this high offence. You can tell your children and they can tell their children, and so on, that you have been acquitted of this offence, no one appearing against you."

"I will, your Honor," ejaculated Reilly, who thought it, doubtiess, almost time he should say something.

"You can go," said the Judge.

mething. "You can go," said the Judge.

"To prison, your Honors"
"No, no; home."
"Thank you, thank you;" and Reilly left, if a little bewildered on the subject of embezziement, certainly clear on the subject of his discharge, and very clearly thankful.

very clearly thankful.

ALL ABOUT DOGS.

There were two cases in which two canines were the primary causes of the respective litigatory processes. Henry Gallagher, a thin, meagre man, possessing almost the robustness of figure and volume of voice accredited to John Randolph, came hobbling up, with the assistance of a cane, into the witness box.

up, with the assistance of the Judge.

"What makes you lame?" asked the Judge.

"A dog bit me last October. Haven't seen a well day since."

"Be was going by Joseph

"A dog out he last over the was going by Joseph He told a long story. He was going by Joseph Foster's lager beer saloon when a dog jumped out and bit him on the caif of the leg. He charged the prisoner with the ownership of the dog and with

prisoner with the ownership of the dog and with setting it on him.

"it was no dog of mine." said the accused, when it came his turn to teil his story. "I never owned a dog in my life—never would own one. I did not set the dog on the man."

"Other witnesses confirmed the statement of Mr. Foster, and the latter was acquitted of the charge of malicious mischier preferred against him.

"Can I shoot the dog?" asked the complainant of the Judge, atter the latter had rendered his decision.

cision.

"As there is now a conflict between the Board of Health and the Mayor on the subject of dogs, I think Pil be safe," replied the Judge humoring the compatianant, "telling you you can shoot the dog."

"Will you give me an order?"

"Pil give you a verbal order."

"Thank you."

"What are you waiting for?" asked the Judge, seeing the man waiting.

"For the verbal order."

"You want it in writing?"

"Yes, sir."

"I don't give my verbal orders in writing."

"Yes, sir."
"I don't give my verbal orders in writing."
"I thought you did."
"Not in this court; you shoot the dog and I'll stand between you and all blame."
The other dog case was connected with a complaint by Catharino Kéefe charging christian Brown with having beaten her. It seems he was bitten by a dog, and, supposing that she incited the dog to bitting him, he struck her. As the dog belonged to Tommy Dodd, and she had nothing to do with it, he was found guilty and compelled to pay ten dollars fine.

Oswald Eldea, a boy ten years old, was found plcking pockets in Jones' Woods. He was sent to the boys' school on Hart's Island. John Wells, for stealing fifty-seven yards of calleo, was sent four months to the Penitentiary. Charles McGuire, for stealing two hats, and Tommy O'Neill, for stealing two hats, and Tommy O'Neill, for stealing three shirts, were each sent for two months to the same institution. Charles McCann, for stealing a gold ring, and Thomas Manning, for an assault on Frederick Sharlock, were each sent four months to the workhouse.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 86, 195, 246, 249, 259, 273, 283, 303, 309, 311.

MARINE COURT—THAL TERM.—Nos. 3053, 3043, 3023, 3049, 3059, 3059, 3060.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.-The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty

9 A. M. 65 70 9 P. M. 64
12 M. 65 77 12 P. M. 62
Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding day last

FELL FROM A WINDOW,—A son of Mr. Plimpton bout four years of age, fell from the second floo window of Plympton Hall, Stuyvesant place, last evening and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. His life is despaired of.

DISOWNED.—Kate Daily was, at a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, found in a street in the First ward very ill. She was taken to her home near by, by the police, when her husband and mother refused to receive her. The unfortunate wo-man was then sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS WAGON .- About naif-

past four o'clock Wednesday, while the driver of an express wagon belonging to Alexander Stobas, of Weehawken, N. J., was delivering goods, he left it for a moment on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, and onreturning found that eight dozen shirts, of the value of \$192, had been stolen from it. An Aged Lady Fatally Bunned.—Mrs. R. Fassin, a lady sixty-five years of age, died yesterday at sin, a lady sixty-five years of age, died yesterdny at her residence, No. 116 Thompson street, from the effects of burns. A few days since Mrs. Fassin was froming clothes, when her dress caught fire and burned her most fearfully about the body before the flames could be extinguished. Coroner Keenan has the case in hand and will hold an inquest on the body to day.

postion of a DEAD BODY FOUND .- Information reached the Coroners' office yesterday afternoon that a portion of a human body had been found in a that a portion of a numan body had been found in a box in a house in the Nineteenth precinct and conveyed to the Morque. The remains are thought to have been placed in the box by medical students, who had had possession of the same for scientific purposes. Coroner Flynn has the matter in charge, and will institute an investigation.

FIRE IN EAST FOURTH STREET.—At noon yester-

day a fire occurred at No. 25 East Fourth street, in a one story attached rear building, occupied by M. P. Browning as Turkish baths. It occurred between the roof and the celling of a room kept at 100 degrees Fabrenheit, from some unknown cause. The damage to building is \$500. Mr. Browning's loss on stock and fixtures is \$1,500; insured in the Park, Globe and Peoples Insurance companies for \$2,500 each, and the Greenwich for \$4,000.

THE PLANET SAFURN.—This won derful object is near that portion of its orbit where the brondess expanse of its rings is turned towards the earth. It rises near the east-southeast horizon at ten minutes after seven o'clock in the evening. This planet wil not be eclipsed by the moon this year. In 1870, at fifty-five minutes after two o'clock on the morning of April 20, an occultation will be visible at Greenwich, England, while in this latitude the moon, near its last quarter, will rise with Saturn very near

FATAL RUN OVER CASUALTY .- Coroner Rollins yesterday held an inquest at Mount Sinai Hospital on the body of John Gillespie, a little boy five years of age, who died from the effects of injuries years or age, who died from the enects of hinnes received on the 20th ultimo by being run over, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, by a heavily loaded truck, the horses attached to which were driven by Arthur Tarie. The evidence showed the occurrence to have been accidental, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect. The mother of deceased lives at No. 361 West Thirty-ninth street.

THE POLICE BOARD. - President Bosworth and his colleagues yesterday held a session for adjudicating upon offences committed by members of the force. Officer John Finch, or the Broadway squad, who on unicer John Finch, of the Broadway squad, who on Monday was tried for neglecting to prevent the robbery at Treasurer Smith's office, at headquarters, on the night of May 24, was shorn of his buttons, shield and baton. The same fate fell to the lot of officer Luke Keating, of the Seventh precinct, and Richard D. McIntyre, of the Fourth precinct, for ne-glect of duty. No other business of special import was transacted. A PARDON BY PRESIDENT GRANT.-Marshal Barlow

has received a pardon for George Meyers, who was convicted, on the 18th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court of this district of the offence of having a counterfeit five dollar national currency note in his possession, with intent to pass the same, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and to stand imprisoned until the line was paid. It having been represented to the President that Meyer is too poor to pay the fine, and that he has already been imprisoned more than four months, and District Attorney Pierrepont and Judge Benedict having concurred in representing to the President that Meyer is a fit subject for Executive elemency, an unconditional partion was granted.

POLICE INTELLISENCE.

ANOTHER CHARGE.-Thomas J. Radeliffe. com mitted on Wednesday to answer a charge of forgery as reported in the HERALD, Was yesterday brough out from his quarters in prison to answer a charge of swindling Mr. Morrill, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, foot of Broadway, out of \$228 51, the amount of a board bill for himself and wife. Alderman Moore, acting magistrate, committed him to answer this second charge.

Charge of Perjury.—David Findlay was yester-

day afternoon arrested on a charge of per-jury. It is alieged that a few days since, in becoming surety for certain parties arrested and taken be ing surely for certain parties arrested and taken before the Mayor as allegod receivers of stolen goods,
he committed perjury in swearing that he was the
owner of the lots and buildings Nos. 20 and 21½
Baxter street. Alderman Moore, acting magistrate
at the Tombs, committed him for examination.

THE ALLEGED ARSON CASE.—Following close on

the heels of the arrest of Dr. J. P. Sheldon, accused of setting fire to the stables of Briggs Brothers, in Twenty-third street, burned on the night of the 30th of December last, was the arrest yesterday of John U. Briggs, charged with hiring Dr. Sheldon to set fire to the stables. He was taken before Judge Dowling at the Tombs and committed without ball, although Mr. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, was present and offered to become ball for him to answer the charge.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Visit of the Citizens' Association to the Public Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

The truth of the saying "one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives" can scarcely be realized in any way oetter than by a visit to the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Residents of this city visiting other cities, either in this country or in Europe are generally anxious to inspect the methods and the institutions by which and in which pauperism and crime are dealt with. Yet these same people may spend the greater part of their lives in the metropolis and never take the trouble to visit the public institutions to the support of which they may contribute and in which they would readily learn how much they have to be thankful for. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correcti comprising General James Bowen, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell and Owen W. Brennan—at the re quest of several members of the Citizens' Association, placed themselves and their handsome boat, the Minnahanouck, at the disposal of the Association yesterday for a visit to the islands and institutions under their care. The Citizens' Association may be said to represent the wealth, intelligence and integrity of the city of New York, and

and integrity of the city of New York, and a request from such a body for permission to make a personal inspection of the workings of the systems of municipal charities of course met with a prompt compliance.

Shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday morning those intending to make the visit had assembled on board the Minnahanonck and were soon steaming up the East river. The wealth of the metropolis as embodied in the Citizens' Association was represented by Mr. Peter Cooper, the intelligence by Messrs. Joseph Daily and k. M. Henry and the integrity by Mr. Nathanel Sands. Besides these there were present Sir John Barrington, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin; Messrs. Larremore, Smyth, Lewis, Duryea, Wood and Gross, of the Board of Education; State Senator Palmer, ex-Senator G. H. Andrews (now County Tax Commissioner), Mr. McCormick, ex-Governor of Arizona, and a large namber of other prominent mercantile and professional men.

The sail up the river was delightful and exceedingly enjoyable as an escape from the dust and din of the city. The boat touched for a mement at Blackwell's Island, where Commissioner Brennan got of to look after the management of the departments—a work which is daily attended to by the Commissioners in person—and then went on with the rest of the party to

the rest of the party to

RADALL'S ISLAND.

Here the reception room, school rooms, dornitories and dining rooms were visited. Everything was found to be so clean and comfortable that the gentlemen present were loud in their praises of the appearance of things in general. The boys of the institution were given a holiday in honor of the visit, and they turned out in their minitary stile, with files and drums, and went through a series of evolutions and minitary salutes. The young orator of the battation then welcomed the visitors in a neat and weil delivered address, to which Mr. Peter Cooper, in response, made a few happy and encouraging remarks. The party then repaired to the iddo taylum and School, where they were assonished at the advancement which and been mine in the boy few years ago, were aguing the mine in the boy few years ago, were aguing the mine in the boy few years ago, were aguing the property of the property of the property of the property of the school, has performed a really marvellous work, and the visitors were justly unsparing in their commendation of her success. Some of the pupils, who a year or two since had no ideas of form or color, road with taste and accuracy selections from a reading book, under the directions of a young fairly who, three years ago, was looked upon as almost incurable. Having concluded the visit to this island by a giance at the infants' hospitals and nurseries, the party repaired to the boat, and on leaving the dock were roundity cheered by the boys, drawn up in single file along the beach.

MART'S BLAND

was next visited. Here the immates were surprised while hard at work in the school room. This institution, the latest experiment of the Commissioners, is an industrial school where boys who have never been convicted of any crime, but who by their man ner of living might safely be supposed to be on the high road with the second room. This institution the country. The dormitioners, play room and successful and useful in the country. The dormitioners and supprised on t

THE PRICE OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Gay and Festive Basso in the Organ Loftthe Cheir. Rev. Sidney A. Corey, a preaches of consideral eminence, a scholarly and refined-looking gentle man and paster of the Baptist church on Lexington

avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-sevent streets, found himself, last January, in want of basso voice to complete the quartet of singers in the tleman of artistic appearance, with a Hellenic mustache, placid, marble brow, tight-fitting kid glove and formidable scarf pin, presented himself to the reverend doctor as a candidate for the vocal vaeancy, and, after giving him a touch his quality by rattling off a stave "Old Hundred" in basso profundo profot style, was duly engaged, per written contract, to sing for a year for the sum of two hundred dollars, or three dollars and eighlty-four and a half cents a Sunday, which included morning and evening se vice. The Doctor liked the voice of Collins, yet not so much the voice as the manner of the man, who rivalled even the admired Lablache in forestalling criticism before he uttered a note. The Doctor, a the subjoined evidence shows, makes no pretensions to being a judge of music, but there was something in the voice of Mr. Collins, as he warbied the touching strains of "Old Hundred," and accompanied it by an impressive oscillation of the body, united to a captivating cievation of the eyebrows, that wrought forcibly and favorably on the mind of the Doctor. Collins was forthwith engaged, but Collins, being a lawyer, thought it prudent to draw up a written contract that should blind the Doctor to pay him fits \$200, whether his voice edified the congregation compelled to listen to him or not. Four or five Sundays passed away, and the choir, minus Collins, began to express their aversion to the new basso. The ladies complained or his over amorous ways, and of his double entendres in the rendering of the psalms. The organist threatened to leave if the new basso was retained, and finally the Doctor himself, in the midst of his sacred ceremonies, finding his admired basso faiked loud enough in the organ loft to fill the ears of the congregation, called in the services of a policeman and had our hero removed, with an injunction never to make his appearance in the quartet again. Collins thereupon sued the Doctor for twenty-three dollars and seven cents, and on Tuesday the case came before Judge Lane, at the discrete court of the Sixth Judicial district, and the the subjoined evidence shows, makes no pretension

Doctor for twenty-inree doilars and seven cents, and on Tuesday the case came before Judge Lane, at the district court of the Sixth Judicial district, and the following evidence was elicited:—

According to Mr. Collins he was engaged by the Rev. Mr. Corey for a year, beginning from the 30th of last January, and a written contract was duly entered into between both parties. He complained that the defendant prevented him from performing the service, and that he was unable to procure employment anywhere else since then. He was engaged by the defendant for the sum of \$200 per annum, to be paid in monthly instalments on the 1st day of each month. He was to sing in a quartet choir in the morning and evening services.

The defendant admitted employing the plaintiff and of agreeing to pay him, but Collins represented himself to have a good bass voice and to have a thorough knowledge of music but that the plaintiff knowledge of music was most deficient. The defendant further alleged that the conduct of the plaintiff was such while in the church that he had to be ejected by force.

Collins, who pleaded his own case, testified that he performed service under the contract up to the 2st of February, and admitted the fact of being ejected from the church by orders of Dr. Corey, who told him at the same time that he intended to break the contract. He was paid sixteen dollars by the defendant on account of contract. When he went to the church on the 2lst of February and admitted the fact of being ejected from the church by orders of Dr. Corey, who told him at the same time that he intended to break the contract. He was paid sixteen dollars by the defendant on account of contract. When he went to the church on the 2lst of February the organist told him to go below and get out of the way, or he would make him so do; Dr. Corey also bid him leave, and not complying with the request an officer was called in; the most interesting portion of the evidence was thus furnished by the planntiff.—I sm a lawyer and drew up the contract myse

"how sweet on this bosom to rest," when the hymn was given out.

Rev. Mr. Corey testified—I told him we wanted a competent basso for a quartet choir: he said he had sung as such and understood music well, and I made the contract with him: complaint was made by the ladies that he had grossly insuited them and they would leave; they also said he could not sing; I heard him sing one psaim before the contract; I do not know a note of music, but I liked his voice; I wrote a note discharging him, but could not find him; I told him I should be obliged to discharge him, because the choir determined to leave if he was retained; he said he should present himself to fulfithe outract; that Sunday he disturbed the service by loud conversation, and I was obliged to get an officer to turn him out.

Carlo Moro, professor of music, being sworn, testified:—I played the organ at the church and led the choir; I endeavored to get simple music; Collins was not capable of singing It; I heard him singing three or four Sundays and also at rehearsals; after he saing the second time I saw he was not competent to take any position in the choir.

On cross-examination the Professor said—I was brought up from chidhood as a musician; I studied under my father and others; I am not now engaged as organist; I am now at St. James' church; I refused to play there if Collins resumed singing.

Mrs. Grier, a handsome lady and member of the choir, testified—At the time alleged I was singing at the church; I sang alto; I have a thorough knowledge of music; have sung in quartet choir seven years; a person requires for such a choir a better knowledge of music; thave sung in quartet choir seven years; a person requires for such a choir a better knowledge of music; thave sung in quartet choir seven years; a person requires for such a choir a better knowledge of music; have sung in quartet choir seven years; a person requires for such a choir a better knowledge of music; have sung in quartet choir seven years; a person requires for such a choir he spoiled t was given out.

Rev. Mr. Corey testified—I told him we wanted a

Mrs. Grier testined the music was very simple; I knew that he sang bass incorrectly.

Mr. Collins, on being recalled, testified—Before this contract the defendant asked me to come and sing at rehearsal, and it satisfied with my performance he would employ me for a year; he said he was pleased with my singing and would employ me for a year; he wished me to bring a written contract; I have heard Mrs. Grier's testimony, but do not consider I ever acted with rudeness.

Rev. Mr. Corey said, on being recalled—I told him distinctly it was a quartet choir.

Mr. J. A. Benjamin, a witness for the plaintiff, testified—I have been a music teacher for thirty years and understand music thoroughly; I have heard Mr. Collins sing; never knew him to sing out of tune or time and consider him competent to sing in a quartet choir; I have heard him in church and at rehearsal.

tet choir; I have heard him in church and at rehearsal.

Charies W. Richards, witness for plaintiff, on being
sworn stated—I am no musician by profession, but
understand music; I have heard the plaintiff sing
and consider him competent to sing such church
music as I sing myself.

Charies H. Kerr, being sworn, deposed—I know
both parties in this case; I sang for four Sundays
along with Mr. Collins; we were called together by
Mr. Corey, who said he knew nothing about music,
and asked us if we understood it; Mr. Collins replied
he understood music thoroughly, but he admitted to
me when going home from the church that he
could not sing a folo; it is necessary for one who
sings in a quartet choir to understand singing a
solo; Mr. Collins is not a competent singer, in fact
he cannot sing at all.

he cannot sing at all.

Judge Lane, after patiently hearing both sides, rendered a verdict for the defendant, Mr. Corey.

It is reported that an extensive seizure of jewelry and plate was made on Wednesday among the pas It is reported that an extensive seizure of lewelry and plate was made on Wednesday among the passengers of the Cunerd steamer Java, on her arrival at Jersey City. Deputy Sürveyors Kirk and Bucton found in the trunks of two Germans, naturalizej gas Englishmen, a quantity of silver plate, watches and jewelry, wrapped in clothing and secreted in stockings, tooth powder boxes, bear's grease pots and shaving soap. Similar articles were found in the baggage of two ledles and two boys. In pearl powder boxes a quantity of rings were found, and a number were also hidden among folded gloves. These discoveries led to an examination of the persons of the parly. The ladies were taken into a stateroom by two women and required to disrobe. Quantities of braceiets, rings and brooches were found in their bodices and suspended in the folos of their skirts. The boys had also concealed articles of minor value. One of the men had fifty gold chains suspended round his neck, between his undershirt and shirt. The other had a less quantity, but like his companion, had stored numerous rings in his pantaloons and vest pockets, and a quantity of bracelets in the skirts of his coat. No resistance was made, the cupfits mildly acquiescing in all the searches. An attempt was made by the men to bribe the officers, but without success. The jewelry selzed has not yet been appraised, but may prove worth about \$40,000.

A stated monthly meeting of the American Insti tute was held last evening, at half-past seven tute was held last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Institute building. Mr. Charles P. Daly was in the chair. Mr. John W. Chambers officated as secretary. The Committee on the Admission of Members reported the names of six candidates, who were duly elected. Professor Tilman notwed that \$2,000 be appropriated for the necessary expenses of the next exhibition. The motion was adopted. Mr. O. G. Mason offered the following resolution:—

lowing resolution:—
Resolved. That a sum not exceeding \$500 be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in photographing the total solar earlies on the 7th day of August next, provided the said sum shall be expended under the direction of Lewis M. Rutherford, President of the photographical section of the American Institute. of the American Institute.

After discussion the resolution was adopted.
On motion it was resolved that the library closed in the evenings during the months of June and August.

The institute then adjourned.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Grand Opera House closes on Saturday even ing next, after a season of nearly three months. "Patrie," which is now in its second week, has attracted several large audiences, and actually required on one occasion the exhibition, for the first time in the annals of this theatre, of the bulletin of "Standing Room Only." The piece, however, has not drawn largely enough to compensate for the managerial wear and tear which are needed to "push" it on. Had it been produced earlier in the season it would doubtless have proven a trump card. It will, however, be revived again next winter. Two or three performances of "Patrie" will be given in Brooklyn by Manager Tayleure after the close of the season in this city. The Grand Opera House opens next season late in August with Fechter, who will then appear in his great Parisian bit of

The management of Wood's Museum announce the last performances of "Robinson Crusoe" for this week, and will follow with the burlesque by Byron, of the "Maid and the Magple," and a new comic ballet pantomime.

Leffingwell appeared last night at the Tammany

in his great impersonation of Romeo Jaffler Jen-kins, and, as usual, convulsed his audience with irrepressible laughter. Mr. Leftingwell is a burlesque and character actor of undoubted talent, and as Romeo Jamer Jenkins he is, probably, without as Romeo Jaffler Jenkins he is, probably, without an equal. His interpretation of this character is droil, artistic and mirth-provoking, and is one of the most enjoyable and finished pieces of acting now upon the American stage. He has made the character a study for years and has achieved in it a well merited success. Mr. Leffingwell now appears in two of his specialities every night, the gradient indea and Romeo.

The season of German opera, which was maugurated at the Stadt theatre on Wednesday evening, bids fair to prove a magnificent success. With first class artists, a full chorus and an efficient orchestra it could scarcely be otherwise. This evening "Faust" will be given with the full strength of the company.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons left this city on Wednesday last in the steamer en route for Europe. Buring her recent

Mrs. Scott-Stadons iert clist city on wednesday last in the steamer en route for Europe. During her recent visit to this country Mrs. Scott-Stadons formed many strong professional and private attachments and friendships, and has endeared herself to many of our citizens, as much through her refined and lady-like deportment in private life as by her histrionic talents and abilities. Professionally she has met with flattering success while in the United States, particularly in the cities of the South and West, where she invariably played to crowded houses. Mrs. Scott-Stadons will return again to this country early in September, and we believe it to be her intention to take up her residence permanently among us. She will unquestionably be a welcome and deserable acquisition to the American stage. Her hurried departure from our midst was hastened through the death of a near relative in England.

The proposed benefit to Mr. William Moore, the veteran the detent in manager, who has been lying daugerously ill for many weeks, is gradually assuming something like a definite shape. Messrs. Palmer, Symons and Tayleure have taken hold of the affair, and with three such gentlemen at its head the benefit is pretty certain to be pushed through. Manager Symons, who is an old and popular actor, proposes to appear once more upon the stage in one of his great dialectic characters upon the occasion of the benefit, and Falstaff Jack, Sangall and other well known favorites have aiready volunteered their services for the testimonial. There is scarcely the signitest possibility of Mr. Moore ever recovering from his present illness, and as he is not overburdened with the goods of this world and has a large family dependent upon him for support, any relief that the profession with which he has been connected for over thirty years contemplate furnishing him or his family should be provided immediately.

John Brougham, on Monday, the 14th inst., shakes the dust of Gotnam from off his feet, and after snaking his numerous friends by the hand

cross. Whatever there is, however, in the way of cresses employed in those pieces, it must be confeased, is extremely gorgeous, but then it is so exceedingly small that crities have acknowledged themselves afraid to attempt to describe them, lest the bottom part and the top part should by some hocus pocus become confounded, and not daring to commence at the waist for fear that by the time the belt or girdle had been described there would be neither a top part nor bottom part left for them to go into blissful raptures over. Such costumes, at all events, are cool, and as the delicious nonscusse of the pieces in question must be and not daring to commence at the wast for fear that by the time the beit or girdle had been described there would be neither a top part nor bottom part left for them to go into blassfur raptures over. Such costumes, at all events, are cool, and as the delicious nonsense of the pieces in question must be refreshing to draw so well, it follows, arguing after the heavy manner of theatrical managers, that such breezy, not to say brassy, performances will be the rage in this city until cold weather, the consumption or a lack of patronage puts an end to them. Just at present we have burlesque at Niblo's, the Waverley and the Tammany, and pantomime at Wood's Museum and the Olympic. Pantomime will receive a strong reinforcement on Monday evening next at Wallack's, and then we shall have three theatres devoted to this great luxury. Large audiences are the rule at all of the above named establishments, while at those houses where the legitimate drains still mas a home artists of merit now "speak their pieces" to empty benches. To this complexion has it come at last.

In addition to the pantomime and burlesque theatres that are to remain open during the summer we will also have Booth's, which has already inaugurated the summer season. Mr. Jos Jesferson, who opens here in about two weeks' time, is under a seven weeks' engagement, and will be followed by Mr. Hackett in a round of falstandian characters, and Miss Bateman, who has been induced to accept an engagement at this house on the most liberal terms.

W. H. Pope, the actor and elocutionist, will repeat the thrilling recitation of the "Dying Soldier," which was so turnalituously applauded at the Soldiers' Memorial Concert at the Academy last Sunday, at his benefit at Steinway Hall next Thesday.

Zoe, the French Spy and Cuban Syiph, having completed her travelling tour, is rusticating for the summer at her farm at Hempstead, L. I.

Bobby Newcomb, one of the most popular performers at the San Francisco Minstreis, has a benefit next Tuesday evening, when as a usual, a "ho

Mr. A. H. Dates, Mr. A.

nians. The sprightly Lotta must look charming with her smiling face bedaubed with burnt cork.

The Worrell sisters are treating the benighted citizens of Detroit to a short season of burlesque and English open bought. They have recently been meeting with much success through the South and West and are now attracting large audiences in the city above named.

"Robinson Crusoe!" by the

city above named.

"Robinson" by the pantomime troupe from Tammany, is delighting the good-natured people of Fittsburg with his eccentricities. Maniit and Bartholomew assume the leading roles, and, strange to say, reap the largest share of the profits.

The citizens of Rochester are not afraid of hydrophobia, although the dog drama, as at present enacted there by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard and their learned dogs, has almost crazed them with delight.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THE LIFE OF JOHN JAMES AUDUSON, THE NATURALIST. Edited by his widow. With an introduction by James Grant Wilson. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

Of the many biographies which have been recently published the life of Audubon must undoubtedly rank as one of the most entertaining and instruct encountered, the wild, adventurous life he frequently led, and his enthusiastic labors in the world of nature, combine to make his history almost a romance. We have read the book before us with great interest. It is written in an admirable manner and deserves to be widely circulated. Messrs, Putnam & Son have published it in excellent style, the printing and binding being all that could be desired. FOREIGN MISSIONS: THEIR RELATIONS AND CLAIMS. By Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1869.

If, 28 seems evident, Dr. Anderson intended this book to be landates = modern foreign missions, bery worst thing he could have possibly done was to introduce the Apostolic missions, the missions of St. Patrick and of others in early days in connection therewith- Any comparison be-tween the work of Peter and of Paul and the work of the thousands of missionaries scattered over the anti-Christian world at the present day must be most damaging to modern Christianity. The great success which Dr. Anderson claims for modern missions we cannot perceive. Granting his own assertion that not sixty years have passed since it was safe for mission to pursue their work in heathen countries, let us see what has been done during this space of time. By the table given it has taken over half a century for 7,000 missionaries to obtain 261,028 communicants from a population of nearly 800,000,000 of heathens. To tell us, in the face of this deplorably small exhibit, that these missions have het with flattering success is an absurdity. The islands of the China Sea and Pacific have been Christianized, it is true; here the success has been marked; but it is none the less true that the Asiatic and African continents have remained virtually untouched. The Lord deliver us, we say, from such Christianize at these spaceto pursue their work in heathen countries, let us see less true that the Asiatic and African continents have remained virtually untouched. The Lord deliver us, we say, from such Christians as those represented by the late Theodore of Abyssina. It may be gratifying to the missionaries to know that they have gained any converts at all, but to the thought ful mind the work seems insignificant, when compared with the spread of Christianity in other days. The whole of Ireiand was converted within forty years, St. Peter and St. Paul converted thousands in single day, and, in fact, the entry teachers of Chris-

ful mind the work seems insignificant, when compared with the spread of Christianity in other days. The whole of Ireland was converted within forty years, St. Peter and St. Paul converted thousands in a single day, and, in fact, the early teachers of Christianity met with great success wherever they went. It must be remembered, too, that, unlike our modern missionaries, the teachers of the early and middle ages had no protection from powerful governments with armies and fleets. They stood alone, destitute of money and of friends, dependent solely upon the aid of Providence.

But Dr. Anderson is grossly incorrect in his assertion that but a few years have passed away since these evangelical missions practically began. The first Protestant mission was started over 300 years ago, and nearly 200 years have elapsed since missionaries were sent to the East Indies and to the Malay Archipelago. Including scholars, there are at the present day less than half a million of converts to Christianity from the heathen inhabitants of America, Africa and Asia. Dr. Anderson appears to be conscious of the poor exhibit he makes for all the labor and millions of money expended during two centuries. Failing to furnish evidence of what Protestant missions have done no better than the Protestant missions have done no better than the Protestant missionaries. But what has that fact to do with the subject? If any Catholic writer was to attempt to cover the shortcomings of his Church by arguing that the Protestants have not done so well, he would be guilty of the most puerile argument that could be penned. After admitting that for forty years missionaries have traversed the entire Chinese empire in safety. Dr. Anderson naively adds that "the success we can yet speak of in that vast domain of paganism is chiefly of discovery, of accessibility, of peaceful occupancy and of some promising fruits."

At this rate how long will it take to convert the success we can yet speak of in that vast domain of paganism is chiefly of the read of the fact

MALBONE: AN OLDFORT ROMANCE. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Fleids, Osgood & Co. 1869. When this novel was appearing in the columns of the Atlantic Monthly we expressed the opinion that it was a work of the most ordinary merit. We have to was a work of the most ordinary merit. We have not changed this opinion since. Malbone is a namby pamby story, with just sufficient of interest in it to weary the reader. Whatever the author may do in the future it is certain that in this book he has made, if not a failure, something very much like it.

PRIMARY TRUTHS OF RELIGION. By Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LLD. New York: D. Appleton & Co Bishop Clark writes very earnestly and very abiy. The doubter of God's disinity will be benefited by a perusal of this book, and those who sincerely believe will find their faith strengthened by its arguments. Its great merit is the caim and unimpassioned manner in which the author disproves the views held by those who are inclined to regard religion more as a social than as a spiritual manifestation. On the whole the book is well worth reading.

FUR, FIN AND FEATHERS. Containing the Game Laws of the Principal States of the United States and Canada. New York: M. B. Brown & Co. This work will be found of value to sportsm who desire to become acquainted with the game laws of the republic. It appears to be carefully and accurately compiled. The sporting tales told at the end of the volume are very stuped and very com-monplace, and add nothing to its value.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY. Losses Twenty Thousand Dollars and Up-

The following is a list of fires and the property

destroyed where the loss was \$20,000 and upwards. with the exception of New York city where the total loss is given, occurring in the United States during the month of May:-

Control of the Contro	
Date.	Lose.
1-Bueyrus, Ohio, machine works	\$100,00
1 Desmoines, Iowa, block of stores	100,00
1-Battenville, N. Y., cotton factory	75,00
3Wimington, Del., two fires, carriage and shingle	+0,00
- Willington, Des, two Brest carriage and smitgie	\$0,00
manufactories	50,00
4-Cleveland, Ohio, off refinery	30,00
-Richmond, Va. tobacco factory	\$0,00
6-Wimington, N. C., cane fibre company	20,00
6-Philadelphia, printing office	50,00
7 Weatfield, Mass., whip company	70,000
8 St. Louis, medical college and stable	75,000
8-McKeesport, Pa., square of stores	60,000
10-Paterson, N. J., block of buildings	500,000
10-Chicago, refrigerator factory	35,000
11-Pittefield, Mass., block of stores	50,000
12-Cincippati, steamboats	235,600
12-Near St. Louis, flour mills	40,000
Is-rear St. Louis, nour main.	
12-Rolloro, N. C., tobacco tactory	30,000
16-Jersey City, oll factory	45,000
12—Rozboro, N. C., tobacco factory. 15—Jersey City, oil factory. 15—Eddyville, N. Y., stores, barns, &c., from light-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
ning	30,000
16-Dayton, Ohio, opera house, stores and dwellings	250,000
16 Gloucester, Mass., town hail	100,000
17-Philade phia, woollen milis	80,000
17-Philadelphia, barrel factory	20,000
18 Springfield, Mass. planing mill	20,000
18-Norristown, Pa., paper mill. 18-Canterbury, N. Y., barus.	20,000
18Canterbury, N. Y., barns.	20,000
19-Chicago, iron works	150.000
In Charter De land works	
19 Chester, Pa., lead works.	60,000
	20,000
23 - Eau Claire, Wis., forty buildings	100,000
23-Milford, Mass, straw facility	35,00
23 Cleveland, Ohio, malt house	25,000
	120,000
34 Providence, R. I., pork packing house	201.000
25 -Hunter's Point, M. Y., oil works, vessels, &c	850,000
25 Hunter's Point, N. Y., oli works, vessels, &c 25 Brooklyn, livery stable	75,000
20-Mobile, stores	80,000
27-Chicago, coffee and spice establishment	80,000
38-Georgetown, Cal., large portion of town	100,000
28 Atlanta, Ga., theatre and dwellings	75,000
St. Lands down formation and amenings.	30,000
82 St. Louis, type foundry	30,000
30-Fort Wayne, Ind., flour mills	80,000
81-Auburn, N. Y., State Prison damaged	230,000
New York city, total losses for month	200,000
	900,000
Total	1.000,000
Total for May, 1868	1,012,000
Increase this year,,	Margineo.
Potal Con Labour 8000	1.294,000